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If our friends who favor us with manual must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

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Two Notable Articles. We print elsewhere in this paper two notable and interesting contributions to the discussion of the Transvaal War. The first consists of an interview with the Rev. Dr. NEVIN, formerly rector of the American Episcopal Church at Rome, and a gentleman of wide and most intelligent observation of European affairs and extensive acquaintance with European statesmen. He is an especially valuable witness concerning the war in South Africa, since the region in which the military operations there are taking place is familiar to him by comparatively recent travel over it and from personal contact he knows of the character of the inhabitants and the quality, spirit and motives of the leading statesmen among both the Boers and the English settlers.

The second of these important contributions is from KABL BLIND, so well known as a European revolutionist, who, speaking as a friendly critic after long residence in England and as an admirer of its people and their well-wisher, utters a warning to England in the London Fortnightly Review.

The Democratic Address.

There will be a meeting of the Demoeratic Executive Committee in Chicago today. It is understood that an address or proclamation will be issued. The Hon. JIM JONES is pleased with the result of the election or says he is. Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is expected to leave Col. Mose Wermone's game trust in the Ozark. Mountains and help the committee celebrate the great Democratic victories in New York, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and Massachusetts. The address should read somewhat as follows:

"The first engagement of the great campaign of 1900 against the money power has been a substantial victory for the reform forces.

"In Maryland the Democratic strength was so great that the Democrats did not deem it necessary to introduce the Democratic platform.

"In Kentucky the struggle of the stainless GozBel for honest elections bids fair to be rewarded with success.

"In Ohio, in spite of the conruption and intimidation practised by the Administration, so eager and widespread was the desire to rebuke the war of criminal aggression in the Philippines that many thousands of Democrats voted for the Hon. Samuel Jones because his platform said nothing about imperialism.

"In Iowa, where our heroic candidate for Governor boldly made expansion the main issue, the Republican plurality was only a miserable sixty thousand or so. We are highly encouraged by the result in Iowa, which we regard as a doubtful State.

"Nebraska, the State of our peerless leader, rolled up a glorious plurality for our honored Populist associate, the Hon. SILAS A. HOLCOMB. The smaller but adequate pluralities received by the candidates for Regents show that wherever the relation of Democracy to Populism is duly understood, victory is certain.

"Deceived by the Fata Morgana of Republican prosperity, South Dakota has turned her face from the truth, but we have faith to believe that this alienation is but temporary and that the State of our gifted Sliver Republican fellow soldier. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW, Will soon cease to worship Moloch and Mammon. " In short, wherever the vision rests, the

silver light of hope flashes brightly. Fellow Democrats, fellow Americans, do not be tricked by the machinations of capitalistic greed. Cast your eyes over our beloved country and what do they behold? Impoverished industries, millions out of work, low wages, famine stalking gauntly by our doors. So terrible is the distress that many farmers in Kansas and Nebrasks have determined not to buy automobiles this year. The pitiless Octopus of corporate monopoly folds and strangles all trade and industry in his fatal embrace. Democrats, Americans, arise! Let no man or party make you prosperous without your consent.

"Democrats, lovers of liberty and the Chicago platform, remember that every Democratic vote is a message of cheer and hope to your little, brown, Democratic brother in Luzon to the Washington, HAMPDEN, BRYAN of the Tagalog! Work for him, even as he prays for you!

"Strong in AGUINALDO'S prayers and our own good cause, let us gird up our loins once more and go forth to fight the triple monster of imperialism, monopoly and prosperity!"

Lord Aberdeen's Warning.

In a speech which he recently made in England, Lord ABERDEEN warned the Britthe same mistake in Canada that had produced the war in South Africa. Lord ABERDEEN'S experience during his term as Governor-General of Canada makes him eminently qualified to speak with authority of the dangers to the British connection now looming up there. The intemperate and provocative language of the Conservative party papers in the Dominion, that appears from day to day, employed with apparent deliberation and with the approval of the party leaders, is calculated to rouse even a less excitable people than the French Canadians. No insult that can be heaped upon them as a race, or on account of their religion, is spared,

They are spoken of as an inferior race and described as an obstacle to progress, and so far as to declare that if the next general election confirmed the present Government In power, with its French-Canadian majority, recourse would be had to something else than votes to rid the country of the domination of an inferior race. Were the News speaking only the mind of its editorial writers such effusions would merit no notice; but it is one of the accredited organs of the party that held power in Canada for nearly thirty years of the time that has elapsed since the Confederation was formed in 1867, and is far from being alone in the violence of its language and

sentiments. Other Conservative papers, some of them among the most important and influential in Canada, have adopted the same strain, and swell the chorus of abuse of the so-styled inferior race.

That the French-Canadians of the province of Quebec, for reasons not necessary to deal with here, are not in the front rank of progressive civilization, is well known to all who have seen them in their own country and to those who have had to deal with them in the parts of this country to which they have migrated in numbers estimated variously at from one million to three-quarters of a million. But no one can deny that both in their own home and on this side of the border they have been important and useful factors in the development of the two countries. Descended from emigrants from France before the Revolutionary period, they have preserved all the conservative instincts of their forefathers, and have been the mainstay of the British occupation of the northern half of the continent It was the French-Canadians that in the Revolutionary War, and again in the War of 1812, assured the maintenance of the British flag on this continent; and it was a French-Canadian, the late Sir ETTENNE TACHÉ, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," who declared in his final speech in

favor of the measure creating the Domin-

ion, that the last shot fired in defence of

monarchical institutions on the American

continent would be fired by a French

Canadian.

Only once since the capitulation of Montreal and the surrender of Canada to England have the French-Canadians been goaded into resistance to British rule; and then it was under circumstances that were fully justified in the result. The rebellion of 1837 having been put down with severity, the British Government made concessions of constitutional liberty to the then Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada far beyond the scope originally contemplated or asked for by the leaders of the revolt, privileges which have been condemned by later political leaders in England. It was due to these concessions, however, that Canada is still an appanage of the British crown. In the working of them, as was inevitable from the differences of language, race and religion in the two communities, there has been much friction at times, but the country has managed somehow to worry through its troubles, the leaders of the two races having been men who at times rose to the statesman's level.

Unfortunately for Canada, the control of its aff drs has once more become the bone of contention between the constitutional party and that which would rule by its assumed right of the superior race. In addition to this self-arrogated qualification, this latter party is affiliated with that party in England which is responsible more or less directly for the Jameson raid and the consequences that are flowing from it in South Africa; and It is against the dangers which its aggressive language threatens to provoke in Canada that Lord ABERDEEN has been led to warn the British Government and people. As yet the French-Canadian press and their political leaders have met the abuse showered on the French-Canadian people with dignity and temperate argument. So far, however from mitigating the violence of the attack. this seems to have increased it, until at the French-Canadians have been told in studied language by one of their political writers, that from now on they must contemplate and prepare for the pos sibility that they may be compelled to fight

liberties they won by arms in 1837. Thus, the reactionary party in Canada, though professing to be sincere in their lovalty to the British crown, are using language and pursuing a course which may result in grave disturbance of the integrity

with arms in their hands for the political

of the Dominion.

The Proposed Naval Programme. The programme of ship building for our Navy is put forth by the Naval Board on he time that our newest battleship, the Kentucky, is preparing to undergo her first trial trip. The coincidence affords an interesting comparison between the latest developments of our naval ship building and the developments proposed for the immediate future.

The programme for 1900 contemplates the building of no battleships, but of three armored cruisers of about 13,500 tons displacement; of three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons displacement; of six lightdraught gunboats displacing about 1,000 tons; and of six smaller light-draught gunboats of about 800 tons; that is, a total of about 75,300 tons. This is by far the largest increase of the Navy ever proposed, in tonnage and in numbers also, for it provides for building eighteen vessels.

The Kentucky and its sister ships, the Kearsarge and the Alabama, have a displacement of 11,525 tons. The first novelty in the new programme to be noticed is the size of the proposed cruisers, 13,500 tons. They will thus be nearly 2,000 tons heavier than the largest vessels we now have, though these are battleships; larger even than the new Maine, Missouri and Ohio, also battleships, and more than 2,000 tons larger than our heaviest vessels of the Spanish war. One important result sure to follow the adoption of the proposed naval programme and the construction of 13,500-ton cruisers is increase in size of the next battleships built. It need not be expected that they will be of much less than 15,000 tons displacement.

To appreciate the size of these proposed armored cruisers it must be recalled that ish Government to beware of committing | the Brooklyn, our present largest armored cruiser, has a displacement of only 9,215 tons, about two-thirds the displacement of the proposed cruisers.

Great speed and coal endurance, and heavy batteries, are to be features of these cruisers. Speed and endurance will come from increased horse-power and improved machinery and boilers; the gun-power will come from guns used hitherto only on battleships-10-inch guns as against the 8 inch guns of the Brooklyn and New York, our present cruisers.

As under the law these cruisers must bear the names of cities, there is likely to be much competition among the larger cities to secure them as namesakes. The cities of Cambridge, Elizabeth, Richmond, Savannah and San Antonio are of historic the News of Toronto not long since went interest; their names might well be borne by our largest cruisers.

The protected cruisers proposed will be larger than any of their class proposed hitherto, larger even than our present armored cruisers. They will be more than 1,300 tons heavier than the Maine, though that ill-fated vessel ranked as a battleship. By this sudden and radical departure from previous ideas regarding cruisers, the proposed ships will have engine and coal room sufficient to produce speed results far in advance of any yet obtained, as well as a vastly heavier armament.

in displacement to anything of like class launched hitherto, the Naval Board on Construction goes now to the other extreme. Not without reason, however; for if the heavy armored and protected cruisers are necessary, equally necessary are the lightdraft gunboats proposed. These are to be twelve in number; six of about 1,000 tons each, six of about 800 tons each. We have but one vessel in size anywhere near these vessels; the Vesuvius has a displacement of 930 tons. The new gunboate will be of less than eight feet draught, and will be intended for service in the Philippines, where they will be of value

not only in war, but after the war is over. The approval of the Secretary of the Navy is needed before the report of the Board on Construction can be accepted as the official views of the Department. What the Secretary will do will appear later, but as we are building no large cruisers now, and as the Board was unanimous in preparing its programme, Mr. Long may be expected to approve the plan in general, even if he changes some details. If he accepts it, and succeeds in getting from Congress the money necessary to carry out the plan, it will be a long step in the continued derelopment of the Navy, and one that in the nature of things must be followed by even longer steps-heavier battleships and more of them.

Panama's Application for Admission to Our Union.

That was an interesting despatch which we published on Thursday, to the effect that an application for annexation to the United States has been made to our Government by the State of Panama, one of the political divisions of the United States of Colombia. The request is obviously prompted by a wish to interest the American people in the completion of the Panama Canal, and it is as manifestly based on a presumed analogy between the present situation of the State of Panama and that which Texas occupied at the time of its admission to our Union by a joint resolution of Congress. A moment's reflection will show that in some essential particulars the analogy is defective.

It is true that the State of Panama, which hitherto has been a member of the confederation known as the United States of Colombia, has refused to recognize the authority of the federal Government at Bogota and has declared itself independent. So far, the parallel to the Texas precedent is sufficiently close, for Texas, which had been a member of the Mexican Confederation, repudiated its federal ties and proclaimed itself a sovereign republic. It is also true that, when we annexed Texas by joint resolution in the last days of Polk's Administration, we not only had not secured the consent of the Mexican Confederation, but also were acting in deflance of its solemn protest.

The resemblances, however, between the wo cases are superficial, while the differences are vital. Not only had Texas been practically independent for ten years before we annexed her, but her independence had been formally acknowledged by several European powers, as well as by the United States. It is also to be borne in mind that in 1845 emigrants from the United States constituted a large proportion, if not an actual majority, of the population of the republic of Texas. None of these conditions existed in the case of Yucatan, which also at one time seceded from the Mexican Confederation, and accordingly our Government rejected her application for admission to our Union.

On precisely the same grounds our Government will feel itself constrained to repel the overtures of the State of Panama. Our relations with the United States of Colombia are friendly, and it is well known that the federal Government at Bogota has not consented to the secession of Panama. Under the circumstances, for us to annex the seceding member of the Colombian Confederation would be evidently a hostile act. Moreover, there would be no pretext for it, such as was afforded in the instance of Texas, for Panama has given no proof of her ability to maintain practical independence for any considerable period; much less has her independence been acknowledged by any foreign power.

We do not dwell upon the violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which the annexation of Panama might involve, because we are not advised to what extent our State Department under the present Administration regards that treaty as still binding. There is a plenty of cogent reasons for rejecting Panama's application without invoking the self-denying obligations which the parties to that treaty reciprocally assumed.

Fruits of Tagalog "Independence."

In a speech in Chicago last week Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER of the Philippine Commission gave some facts as to the administrative achievements of the Tagalogs. When he left Manila the Province of Batangas was overrun with thieves and murderers, law and order were not enforced, and many of the inhabitants had been ruined by forced contributions. The condition of things was so bad that the Governor of the province, a Tagalog insurgent, admitted that "complete anarchy" existed, and he offered to surrender if the Americans would send a small force to his assistance. No Americans, except two prisoners, had ever been in Batangas. A year of independence absolutely free from foreign influence had reduced Batangas to anarchy.

In southern Luzon the Bicols had risen against the Tagalogs and were asking the Americans for help. Luchan, a Tagalog General, had made the inhabitants of Somar and Leyte pay him \$200,000 for his own benefit. The people of Bobol wanted American help. In Minbarao, where no Americans have been, the insurgents and Moros were fighting. Tomas Aguinaldo, cousin of the Democratic hero, went to Mandurao, on the western coast of Mindore, fitted out a piratical expedition and plundered "the peaceable inhabitants of the Calamiones Islands, Palawan, Masbate, Sibuyan and Rombion."

In Cavité Province, south of Manila, the insurgents had robbed the inhabitants and assaulted women. The natives applied to AGUINALDO'S troops their name for the being supposed to produce the cholera. Men were constantly coming in from the mportant towns," said Prof. Worcester, begging us to advance our lines, drive out the insurgents and give them protection." To sum up the beauties of government or want of government by the insurgents:

"From all sides came accounts of the intolerable abuses practised by the insurgent troops, and by bands of robbers made up of deserting soldiers, who nad escaped with their arms, and who promptly began to rob and kill their own people. I could go on indefinitely with illustrations, but I believe that is that the insurgent government had signally failed to maintain law and order, punisher mes, provide Having proposed vessels greatly superior | for public education, or perform any of the secential

functions of good government, if we except the collection of taxes, in which it has displaced an ability

unequalled even under the Spanish regime. Aguinaldism is anarchism. The United States is doing a good work in putting it down, "I believe," says Prof. Worcester, that the war we are waging to deliver the Filipino people from their Tagalog masters is just as truly a war in the interests of humanity as was the one which drove the Spaniards out of Cuba."

The Law Against Prizefights.

We are surpleed at the assumption in many newspapers that the Governor of this State is primarily responsible for the administration of the criminal law against prize fighting.

Offences against the statute on that subject, like offences against the criminal law generally, are punishable, not by the Governor, but by the criminal courts in the several counties of the State, through the agency of the district attorneys, grand juries, judges and trial juries.

The Penal Code declares that any person who within this State engages in, institutes, aids, encourages or does any act to further a contention or fight commonly called a ring or prizetight is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In the same section, however, it expressly provides that "sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year, or in a building owned and occupied by such association."

If the pugilistic contest which recently took place at Coney Island was a prizetight instead of the statutory sparring exhibition thus permitted by law, it was a violation of the Penal Code. In that event, the parties and those who aided and abetted them should be prosecuted at the instance of the District Attorney of Kings county, where the combat occurred. That officer, and not Governor ROOSEVELT, is the person to be criticised, if any one is justly subject to criticism, for failing to act in

Even if the encounter did not exceed the limits of a permissible sparring exhibition under the statute, so far as the character of the contest is concerned, it may have been illegal in another aspect. The Penal Code prohibits any public or private sparring exhibition even with gloves at which an admission fee is charged or received either directly or indirectly. It has been held by Mr. Justice Wood-WARD of the Supreme Court, sitting in Erle county, that this prohibition cannot be avoided by selling so-called membership tickets of admission to sparring exhibitions, purporting to constitute the holders temporary members of the athletic association under whose direction the exhibition is given.

We have not been able to find that this construction of the law has ever been authoritatively questioned or adjudged to be erroneous.

The Chicago Tribune insists that "in youth and old age one demands a happy fints " to a novel, while middle age accepts the glad and the sad ending with equal composure. This does very well as a theory, but the most accomplished novel readers bother themselves very little about the finis. Almost anybody of ordinary intelligence can tell how a story will end, after he has waded through a certain amount of it, but it takes a keen judgment to start at the end and guess the beginning. This method lends a gleam of interest to the prostest of tales.

We are much pleased to see that Maryland is again in the Democratic column and ready for the coutest of 1900.—Col. Beray.

Much pleased to see that the Maryland Democrats have shoved the Chicago platform into a dark closet and elected a Gold Demoerat Governor? Much pleased to see that Maryand can be made Democratic only by choking off Bryanism? Fie, fie, Colonel! Can you forget so easily the crime of 1873, the conspiracy of the Money Power and the new Declaration of Independence?

Hon. JOE BAILEY is on the Staked Plain circuit. He was exhibited at the Yoakum fair last week and was nearly as well received as the stock show and the hose company competition. He "launched into a discussion of national issues," especially expansion, and was very much at sea for two mortal hours. He finally came up, however, dripping, panting, and with a very dank copy of the Constitution between his teeth.

Col. BRYAN has been having high sport and joy in Col. Mosz WETMORE's Taney county game preserve. Col. Moss brought a chef from St. Louis so that the great foe of plutocracy might be nourished suitably, and the Jefferson of Nebrasks did wondrous execution among squirrels, qualls and rabbits. He is a terrible fellow among the small game. but he doesn't have much luck when he goes forth to bag the leviathan of imperialism and the Octopus of monopoly.

Americans generally are of the opinion that the party conventions to be held this month, in order to nominate candidates for the Presidency, will estite the external policy of the United States for a long time to come. The true issue, they say, is the question of expansion, and the conventions, in selecting their candidates, will virtually decide whether they accept or reject that policy.—London Economist.

This is a beautiful illustration of journalistic ignorance in the capital of the British Empire. The Economist evidently confounds this year's November elections with next year's Presi dential conventions.

It is expected that the Democratic National Committee will issue 15,000,000 copies of the Hon. EMILIO AGUINALDO'S latest Democratic proclamation. We can hear tears fall as the Democratic Mestizos spell out this noble passage:

"We therefore pray Gop on high that the great Democratic party in the United States will win the next election and that imperialism will fall in its mad attempts to subjugate us by force of arms."

The Democrats must be greatly encouraged by this sweet Tagalog sympathy.

The Rewards of Personal Endeavor Never so Great as Now.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The great trusts with their enormous aggregations of capital, may shut out from competition men of small capital, but it seems to me clear that so far from individu-ality being stifled or choked by such combination. the rewards of personal endeavor were never great as now, I do not see what trusts or combinations, or any

thing clse for that matter, have got to do with a man's being or not being a great minister, for instance. If he is elequent, brave, learned, sincerwill anybody hinder him from saying his say in the pulpit? Nobody. Have trusts or combinations got anything to do

with a man's being a great physician or surgeon? Or do they prevent anybody from devoting himself to chemistry, and being a great chemist, if he so desires, and he has got it in him? Is anybody going to stop a man from being a great lawyer, or editor, engineer, if he has the ability and devotion to make himself one? Why, certainly not. The trusts haven't anything to do with it.

The fact is trat the patience, energy, industry, endurance, genius, learning, ability, capacity, skill, off ctiveness, power, the rewards, in short, of personal endeavor, never began to be so greates they are now; and with the continued accumulation of wealth on the earth they are sure to become greater and greater still; and is not the competition for these rewards open to anybody that wants to enter!

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH
AFRICAN WAR.

The troops that are to form the column for the relief of Kimberley began to assemble at the Orange River station Wednesday. On that day a brigade of the Guards arrived there from Cape Town, and have since then been probably joined by other regiments. They are to move lightly equipped, so that it seems intended to push forward by forced marches. From the Orange River to Belmont the railway in the hands of the British, but on Kimberley side of the last-named place the track has been taken up and the Modder River bridge destroyed, and the railway beyond that again has been damaged, so that from Belmont on the advance will have to be by coad. From Hopetown on the Orange River there are two roads, one direct to Kimberley, he other to Barkly on the north side of the Vaal River, which has been occupied by the Free Staters. The distance to be covered between Belmont and Kimberley is only about Ifty-five miles, but there are some obstacles in the way that will retard the advance of the reileving column, to say nothing of the probability of its being harassed by the Boers

while on the march. A very interesting account is given in another place of the wanderings of the British officials who were turned out of Vryburg, between Kimberley and Maieking, after the Boers had occupied the place on Oct. 21 and installed a Boer administration. According to the statement of one of the Batish officials, Mr. Penrose, the Transvaal burghers manifested much more personal hostility toward them than the Free Staters. A delayed despatch of Nov. 14 from Estcourt

speaks of the arrival there of two long-range naval 12-pounder guns and of their having been placed in position for the defence. Late news shows that one of these guns had already been brought into action against a Boer scouting party. From the reports of scouts sent out from Estcourt, the Boers have a considerable force stretched out along the British front south of the Tugela from Springfield on northwest to the Bushman River Valley, keeping watch on the British movements from the south, but there are no Indications as yet of an intention to dispute the British advance south of the line of the Tugela. To do so would require a larger force than can be spared from round Ladysmith, and might hazard the whole situation good deal depends on the strength and hereabouts of the Boer commando that has been at various times reported at different points in Zululand and suspected of having Greytown on the flank of the British advance from Pletermaritzburg as their objective.

A report says that more guns have been brought down by the Boers to aid in the reduction of Ladysmith and that a force has een sent to the south of the Orange Free State to aid in repelling the British invasion from the direction of Kimberley. This probably is the same force alluded to several days ago as having left the Transvani to re-enforce Free State army. Statements are be ing made that Basutos are with the Boers. iding them in various ways. This gives color to the reports of the defection from the British side of one of the most important of the Basuto chiefs. Khama, chief of the Bamangwatos, appears to have been definitely taken into alliance by the Rhodesian authorities, in which case the Boers can legitimately accept the assistance of the Basutos and Zulus who offer their service.

The Disposition of Samos.

To THE EDIPOR OF THE SUN-SIT. In the course f my travels I have carefully watened the editorials of our newspapers for some suggestion of a stalwart American policy regarding Samoa, and am pained to have to say I have found none whatever. Instead I have read a great deal of "slop" about the friendliness of the two other powers concerned, and their readiness, out of pure charity and good will. to let the United States take the island of Tutuila. entaining Page-page harbor; in other words, to give us what is ours already. Our claim to Pagepage is based on an agreement with the Govern sent of Samos in pre-condominium days, and it is or neither of the other now interested Governments o upset, abrogate or question this agreement withut having to answer to Washington for its acts.

It is always dangerous to impute motives, but England's responsibilities have apparently led her into a position of trying to sell us out. I have sufficient onfidence in the Senate of the United States however, to feel assured that fa lure, well rubbed in. awaits the attempt. If it should be thought advisable to abrogate our claim to Samos, outside of Pago-pago—a question to be soberly considered—let our Government demand a good round price for it. and part of that price should be the remo terman Government of all the restrictions, verstions and otherwise, against the export and sale of our American food products of all kinds in the German erritory in Europe and throughout the world. Another concession should be the abolition of tonnage dues on American vessels entering all German harbers, no matter where, TRAVELLER.

The Post Office Plag.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that there s such a boom on everywhere and the whole country aso prosperous I think Uncle Sammy ought to be Office. The flag that flice from the staff over the dome is scarcely longer than the massive weather vane that turns above it. It is all out of proportion to the staff and to the building; good enough as far as it goes, but not enough of it.

Try and persuade Uncle Sammy to blow in fifty or

hundred dollars for a proper flag for the Post AMERICAN.

Danger of Denuding England of Troops. From the London Spectator.

The notion of recourse to conscription we may dis-nies at once as contrary to our habits and historical levelopment. What we might do at a supreme crisis we need not consider, for our desire is to discuss ways and means for preventing the occurrence of that supreme crisis. Our Army serves two needs. It cts as an Imperial police in India and elsewhere, and it is required to protect these islands, we will not say from invasion—for that we entirely agree is he work of the Fleet-but from that dread of invasion which, human nature being what it is, could not but do incalculable harm were these islands ever denuded of troops. No one could accept more fully than we do that the Fleet must be so large and so strong as to make it impossible for any invader to land, but it would be ridiculous to press this theory till nothing but a corporal's guard remained in Great

There is, besides this objection on the ground of the moral effect in England, another that considering. We do not want to tempt the Continental Powers to make even an unsuccessful attempt to invade England. But if we entitely denuded Engto invade England. But if we entirely denutled England of troops the temptation to try to throw seventy or eighty thousand men on to our coasts would be almost irresistible. It is just as well not to give our neighbors any excuse for making the attempt.

We may take it, then, that we shall always need to keep a considerable military force in an efficient condition within these islands. But to grant this is not to assert that the only way to increase our Army is to add to the strength of the regular regiments. We are inclined to think that we have already reached the limit of recruiting as regards men who desire to the limit of recruiting as regards men who desire to the limit of recruiting as regards men who desire to the limit of regularity as a strength of the strength of the strength of the places, which is the normal destine of the trial places, which is the normal destine of the strength of our military force in such a way that we shall be able to release a large runmber of the troops whose primary business is the policing of the Empire.

Wolseley Accused of Careless Speech,

From the Saturday Review,

How a man in Lord Wolseley's position could attend a public banquet, where he must have known he would be reported, and make a speech which, as he told us, he had not prepared, is one of those things which passes comprehension. The speech was full of verbal infelicities of the most distressing kind. Fancy the Commander-in-Chief taking credit to himself and his colleagues for preparations the level of the modern armies of the world." Then followed the complaint of "the most dire opposition on the part of a great number of people who ought to have been the first to help us." Who were these people? The nation would like to know. When Lord Wolseley tells us that the Boers are "an honest people" we must take leave to doubt his preceding statement that he knew "a good deal of

preceding statement that he knew "a good deal of the Boer character."

The most serious remark of all was the admis-sion that "the enemy sre much more numerous and powerful than we anticipated." Does Lord Wolseley realize what a damning inditiment he has hurled at the intelligence Department? But the crowning gaucherie was the hope "that when we red the list of casualities there will be a very large proportion of officers sufferers as well as men." Course we know what Lord Wolseley meant, but for awkward-ness of expression the phrase would be hard to best.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSPAAL.

Karl Blind's Friendly Warning to Great Britain About the Transvani War. m an Article on "Transvaal Independence and

England's Future" in the Fortnightly Review. When, in 1883, President Kruger, Gen. Smit, Majuba Hill renown, and the Rev. S. J. Du Toit, the Minister of Public Instruction in what was then called the "Transvaal State," came to London for the purpose of having the Pretoria Treaty of 1881 set aside and a new one put in its place. I repeatedly met and friendly and confidential intercourse with them. The late Baron Beelarts van Blokland was also present. A member of the House of Deputies in the Netherlands, he had, during several years been its Speaker. Afterward he became the Plenipotentiary of the Transvani Republic to the Governments of several Continental countries. With him and the Transvani deputation and their companion and secretary, Mr. Esselen, I had the full-est conversations. So also with Judge Jorissen, a Hollander by birth, and member of the High Court of Justice at Pretoria.

In personal appearance I found Mr. Paul Kriiger a simple man of the people, of good height, strongly built, with homely features, such as may often be seen in the Netherlands and in Lower Germany. He is the grandson of a German, and has often prided himself on this descent. He sat there, comfortably smoking his short pipe with apparent tranquillity of mind; but a close observer could not mistake the dour stubbornness underlying that calm behavior. In his blue eyes there sparkled a steady gleam of quiet watchfulness. Over his mien there stole, now and then, a cloud, an expression of sadness, owing, no doubt, to the difficulties in the negotiations.

A very different man in appearance was Gen Smit-smaller, of nobly-cut traits and full bearded, he had a somewhat reticent manner He was practically one-eyed-so I heard-but in the sound eye left to him there was a penetrating glance. Evidently wholly a man of action, of very few words, but an attentive listener withal.

The third member of the deputation, the

Rev. Du Toit showed his French Huguenot blood as clearly in his face and figure as did Mr. Krüger his German origin. Mr. Du Toit, a Mr. Krüger his German origin. Mr. Du Tolt, a small, dapper man of darker hue than his comvanions, spoke English with perfect ease, and also knew—I understood him to say—a little German. With the tongue of his forebears—he ackowledged, when I asked him—he was not acquainted, which somewhat aurprised me. However, the descendants of Huguenots who hundreds of years ago went to the Netherlands and alterward to the Cane, soon became as fully merged with the Dutch there as their Protestant kinsmen who had emigrated to Germany and England became, in course of time, full German or English-speaking citizens. In our conversations Mr. Krüger and Gen. Smit only sooke in Dutch. In Mr. Krüger seemants of the Netherlands as their written seeman in Transvaal, though they all have the longue of the Netherlands as their written medium, a distinction is made between the purest, genuine Dutch (het zuierre, echte. Hollands van Hollands): the so-called African Dutch; and lastly, what is often simply called the African tongue, or the "taal". The last is a rather stunted peasant dialect. In all European countries, however—in fact, everywhere—there are dialects besides the written language. Now, when Mr. Krüger occasionally used such words, the perfect English of the Minister of Public Instruction was at land, and through him the conversation was mainly conducted.

Mr. Esselen, a man of notable accomplishments, who acted as secretary, is aiso—as his name shows—the soon of a German. The small, dapper man of darker hue than his com-

hand, and through him the conversation was mainly conducted.

Mr. Esselen, a man of notable accomplishments, who acted as secretary, is also—as his name shows—the son of a German. The learned Judge Jorissen, a gentleman of tall, impressive aspect, has done good services in England to his adopted South African country. Jonkheer Beelarts van Blokland, whose fine face Indicated much thoughtfulness, showed, by the questions he put, that he was apt to look far ahead in a political complication. He was a landowner, a noted parliamentarian in the Netherlands, and of moderate liberal views inclining to conversatism. Perhaps I may add here at once a rapid portraiture of one so much spoken of now, also a Hollander by birth—namely, br. Leyds, the present Ambassador of the South African Republic to a number of Continental countries. His acquaintance I made when I passed through London last year. A man in the thirdes, of distinguished appearance and highly cultured, he is an able lawyer, and at the same time of an artistic temperament, which his features proclaim. He speaks various languages—among them German exactly like a German, without distinguished appearance and highly cultured, he is an able lawyer, and at the same time of an artistic temperament, which his features proclaim. He speaks various languages—among them German exactly like a German, without the slighest foreign accent. It has been the fashion, in some papers, to paint him as the 'evil genius,' the 'Mephistopheles of Krüger.' The simple fact is that he serves his adopted country, a land peopled by kinsmen of his, with due energy and signal capability.

Those in the country who object to Hollanders doing this in the South African Republic might as well have objected to Sir Gavan Duffy or Sir Henry Parkes acting similarly in Australian settlements, or to Englishmen being Ministers at the Cape where there is, after all, an overwhelming population, not of Englishmen, but of Dutchmen, whose fathers had founded the Colony that once belonged to Holland—a colony which was taken from Holland when she was under the yoke of a Corsican conqueror.

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when she was under the yoke of a Corsican conqueror.

Hollanders have a natural right to serve their kith and kin in the Transvaai. Even Englishmen have taken public service there. Mr. Montagu White has here to be mentioned. He is an Englishman by birth and now a citizen of the South African Republic. As such he has acted in London as its Consul-General. His courteous bearing every one will acknowledge who has come in contact with him. During the late controversies between the Colonial Office and the Government at Pretoria Mr. Montagu White, in his public remarks, has always preserved the utmost moderation. Yet, in his heart, he knew well what secret forces were working for bringing about a conflict which would finally not leave the burghers of the Hepublic any choice.

After the forcible annoxation of 1877, the coefficient of the Hepublic any choice.

After the forcible annoxation of 1877, the coefficient in the summary of the Hepublic any choice.

After the forcible annoxation of 1877, the coefficient in the summary of the population led to an agreement, it, was acknowledged as the Transvaal State. A suzerain right was then reserved for the Queen and her successors, both in the preamble and in three paragraphs even of the treaty. One of these paragraphs even stipulated for the Crown the right to move troops through the Transvaal State in case of war, also, that a British Resident should act as representative of the Suzerain. All this was perfectly clear.

In asking for a revision of that treaty the Transvaal deputation demanded the abolition of the suzerainty and of the Crown rights connected therewith, and the restoration of the name of the South African Republic After prolonged paricys this was neceded to by what Lord Derby himself declared to be "a new treaty, in substitution for the Concention of Perferia." With his own hand he struck out the suzerainty and everything referring to it. The proof of this is contained in the Blue Book. The name of the South Vulksraad for the new treaty, it was openly preclai although her Majesty retains the power of retusing to sanction certain trentes, it is "a
cardinal principle of that settlement that the
internal government and legislation of the South
African Republic shall not be interfered with"
And now? Now we hear that it does not matter whether suzerainty has been abollished or
not; that there must be a "surremacy, preponderance, paramountey—call it what you
will, call it Abracadabra if you choose"—not
only over the Transvaal Republic, but even
over the Orange Free State, simply by virtue of
superior force. It is this spirit which I am
afraid will draw upon England great dangers.
At much personal disadvantage and loss I
have often enough defended England's cause
in her foreign and home affairs. I had to go
through a similar unpleasant experience when
I was bound to oppose English policy in its attempt to promote the disruption of thet great
American Republic with which now, after all,
an "Anglo-Saxon alliance" is sought. The
same disadvantages have been my lot for the
steadfast advocacy of the rights of the South
African Republic.
I can clearly see that those haughty claims of
supremacy, of predominance, of paramountey,
this Abracadabra of claiming everything "because I am the lion," is beginning to arouse
abroad feelings of alarm, of indignation and of
hatred with which England may some day have
to reckon. Her best friends all over Europe,
men who had undersone much obloquy for
having so often sided with her, are turning
aside. They unanimously say that President
Krüger was systematically forced into this last
fatal step, that he was cunningly driven to the
wall, and finally had to defend his country,
whatever the issue might be. I may say
that I am speaking, not quite as a stranger
within the gate, but as one to whom England
has become a dear second home during fortyseven years, and who would be deeply grieved
to see her beset with grave dangers in the dark
friend map, may be overthrown by England's

to see her beset with grave dangers in the dark future.

Two small republies, mere specks on the African map, may be overthrown by England's superior strength, but the seed of grim wrath thus sown in South Africa will spring up in due time as a vast crop; and when hostile foreign powers, such as liussia and France, easy their opportunity, a dark day, I fear, may come for a country upon which all true friends of freedom had hitherto looked as upon a beacon of light.

KARL BLIND.

HANCE ON THE STATE OF CURA.

Puts the Loss on Sugar Plantations at \$680,000,000-Is for U. S. Control.

Joseph L. Hance, who was the American Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, before the war with Spain, landed yesterday from the Ward liner Santiago, which arrived from Havana on Saturday. He said he had been making a tour of Cuba on horseback since June, in order to find out the industrial condition of the island-He said:

"Sugar cane is rarely seen on the plantations now. Tall grass hides everything. In the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and San's Clara, 1,000 mills and all the cane have been destroyed. The value of the machinery de stroyed will average \$400,000, making the total destruction \$400,000,000. The cane lost averages \$200,000, making a total loss of \$200,000,000. The loss of stock and impo-ments will reach \$80,000,000. Adventurers have promulgated the idea that planters will not have adequate protection in Cuba and therefore nothing is being done toward re-planting the burned fields or replaying the machinery. Every one on the island who has any property at stake desires a continuous of American occupation, or any form of page machinery. Every one of a many more any property at stake desires a continuance of American occupation, or any form of gravernment under our protection that will affort stability. There is not a Spaniard in Cuba who does not prefer annexation to government by the Cubans, and many Cubans can the same view.

Not one soldier of our army sacuid be withdrawn. It would be discreditable to this nation, if, after driving out the Spaniard, we were to turn the Island over to the Cubans—I mean the Havana Separatists—without any

mean the Havana Separatists—without any further instruction in self-government than they now possess. Some property holders sur-that if our army is withdrawn they will sell out

that if our army is withdrawn they will sell out and leave the country.

"I believe that the Cubans should have a provisional government for five years, formed by act of Congress, providing for a legislative assembly, elected by inhabitants having property and educational advantages, and that there should be a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, I think we should organize in each Province United States courts, having similar jurisdiction to our Federal courts."

PARTY STRIFE IN PUTNAM COUNTY. First a Republican and Then a Democratic

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Nov. 19.-One year ago the Republican Committee of Putnam County met at Carmel and read Editor Einerson W Addis, a former assemblyman, out of the party, and the Board of Supervisors was instructed not to give Addis anything in the shape of printing for his paper, the Hemester Standar The Chairman of the County Committee was Hamilton Fish, and these instructions were issued after his wishes had been consulted, he being present at the meeting. But the Board of Supervisors disregarded the wishes of the Chairman and the committee and Addis got the printing. Since that time the breach has been

Last year the Democrats elected an Assam. birman, owing to the differences between Fish and Addis. This year the Republicans were united and Commodore Everett, President of the People's Line of steamers was elected by a large majority. His Democratic apponent was Carence A. Bundall, who is Chairman of the Democratic Committee. Charges of treachers were brought against Editor Methoy of the Cold Spring Recorder, and at meeting of the County Committee has a read out of the party, and the Board of Supervisors was instructed not be given in many printing. There is but one Femperation member of the Board of Supervisors in Putnam county. He is from Cold Spring and the custom is that he shall name the puter in his town in which the county printing shall be done. He also disregarded the wishes of the County Committee and gave the printing shall be greated that the will apply for a mandamus, as the law says that the printing shall be done in a paper of each political party, and they declare that McCor and his paper are not Democratic. blyman, owing to the differences between Fish they declare that McCon political party. and they declare and his paper are not Democratic.

KANSANS FEAR A COAL FAMINE

A Shortage at Syracuse, the Distributing TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 19 .- The people of southwestern Kansas are appealing to the coal comfamine at Syracuse, near the west line of the State, on the Santa Fé road. A blizzarsuch as sweeps across the hundreds of homes. Syracuse supplies southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colrado and northwestern Oklahoma with fuel. One hundred teams from this wide territory have gone to Syracuse for coal during territory have gone to Syracuse for coal during
the past week and have been compelled to return without fuel. The dealers say they can
get it, the railroads say they haven't the carto haul it, citizens of Syracuse say train after
train of coal passes through Syracuse every
day for points in the far West.
Judge Lester, the Mayor of Syracuse, writes
that great indignation exists among the citzens of the plains and that they threaten to
come to Syracuse in a body, sidetrack a coal
train and haul the fuel away. A band of cov-

train and haul the fuel away. A band of cow-boys stopped a train at Syracuse seven years ago when a terrible blizzard was raging, emptied the coal cars and guarded the fuel until farmers could come and haul it away.

NO MONEY FOR QUEENS TEACHERS. Shall They Sue the City or the Members of

the Borough School Board? The school teachers of Queens borough have learned within a few days that because of certain actions of the borough School Board they may have no claim against the city for salarlefor the months of November and December The increased salary schedule of the borough went into effect last June. Auditor Cook of the Central Board of Education refused to audit it, foreseeing that it would cause a deferr amounting to two months salaries. When it payrolls were returned the borough bear-held a meeting and passed the following res-

"Resolved. That the auditor of the School Board be directed to audit the payroles in the sums contained therein upon the express understanding that such reductions will be made by the School Board in the future as will bring

the salaries within the appropriation allowed Queens borough."

Every subsequent payroll has contained the same promise. The borough Board expected that the Board of Estimate would make the deficit good. This the Board of Estimate has refused to do. The teachers have contracts calling for the increased salaries and they intend to take action to enforce their caims. The question is whether they have a cause of action against the city or against the members of the borough School Board.

BICYCLE CONSOLIDATION.

Iwo Factories in Toledo Will Be Shut Down by the Trust. Tolepo, Ohio, Nov. 10.-Some time ago the Lozier, the Colton and the Viking bievels fac-

tories of this city were absorbed in the American Bicycle Company, or the blevele trust as it is known. During the recent campaign Manager Colton of the Colton Company, in a declared his belief that the trust would a declared his belief that the trust would increase the amount of bievele labor or in Toledo. Last week an agent of the came here, and yesterday the amount was made that the Colton Company Viking factory are to be permanent down and that the medinery will be ferred to the Lozier. The downtown the latter factory is also closed. To throw out of employment 500 working Colton will leave the employment 500 working will leave the employment but were made of the true. will leave the employ of the trust at the

The Rev. Dr. John L. Seudder, paster First Congregational Church, Jersey City, Faa letter from Congressman William D. Imba the morning services yesterday. in reply to the petition of the pastor and and gregation asking Mr. Daly to use his in! gregation asking Mr. Daly to use his influence to prevent the seating of Brigham H. In the next Concress and to secure in a polygamous amendment to the Constitution Mr. Daly writes as follows:

"I have received your late communicate and enclosed position and tract, and that is for your interest in the same. The liver of the Mr. Daly of the National House and the language of the Astional House and the language of the Astional House and the language of the Mr. I am in favor of the stitutional amendment suggested in the language of the Mr. I am in favor of the stitutional amendment suggested in the language of the la

stitutional amendment suggested in tition."

A meeting was held in the Cathedral Sale Hall, East Fiftieth street, last night, to com: arrangements for a mammoth progressive euchre party in Grand Central Palace. of the evening of Jan. 10, 1800. The proposeds will given to the key. Dr. Daniel Burre, to add not be completion of the Church of St. Pallip Not Bedford Park, of which he is pastor. Alous 2,400 players will take part in the same.